

THE SOMERSET HERALD.

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THE SAILOR'S PRAYER.

BY CHARLES SAYRE.

I have lived on the ocean wave,
I would die on the deep blue sea;
Where the mermaids revels keep,
Be a resting place for me.
Oh! bury me not in the Earth,
A prey to the grovelling worm;
While there's a grave in the ocean's depths,
From its dark embrace I turn.
I have worn no bonds in life,
In death let me be free,
The grave is too narrow a bed—
Oh! give me the fathomless sea.
Far down in its quiet depths
There are beautiful coral caves,
And many a costly shell
That the sunlit waters have.
'Tis there I would be laid
When the voyage of life is past;
On its bosom I've led a happy life,
Be it my home at last.
"A home on the ocean wave,"
For the sailor brave and free:
His hammock for a winding sheet,
His grave the depth's of the sea.

Letter from Benj. P. Kooser.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter of Benjamin P. Kooser, formerly of this place, to his brother, Curtis Kooser. Mr. Kooser entered the U. S. service in the early part of last summer and is a member of the regiment under the command of Colonel Stevenson.

"MONTEREY, UPPER CALIFORNIA, MARCH 1ST, 1847.

"I have not heard from Somerset since you wrote to me to the ship Lexington, nine months ago, though we have dates up to November 27, 1846. The mail is brought via Panama and the Isthmus of Darien, and takes three months to reach us from New York. Since our arrival in Monterey we have been kept very busy doing soldier duty, which is very light, and nothing more than one day stand guard, next day at liberty, third day do duty, such as carrying wood and water, about an hour's work, then a day on pass, and the following day on guard again, and so on. In this manner we live. Our camp is located about half a mile from the city of Monterey, in the open prairie, on a small hill, with a beautiful view commanding the harbor of Monterey. We lodge in tents, and I must say that the sweetest nap I have had for years have been in the tented field, after a hard day's march on a scout. I have been through the country a good deal, and it only confirms my opinion that California is the most delightful country in the world. The fertility of the soil is such that it will undoubtedly be the first agricultural State in the Union; 40 bushels of wheat to the acre is the average crop, and 50 has been raised from an acre of ground ploughed with an ox team and a forked stick as a plough; and every thing else is produced in proportionate abundance. Grapes grow wild through the forests, raspberries, blackberries and gooseberries are now in blossom, and in quantity and quality must excel those in the States. The only timber that grows in this place is red pine, and live oak, (an ever green); one of the chief peculiarities of the country is the abundance of its herbs, such as sage, rue, old-man and thyme, all of which grow green summer and winter.

"The game is most numerous in this country of any of the States. Elk, deer, stags, hare, geese, ducks, &c., are in abundance. Company F has killed 7 or 8 deer just around the camp. The climate is very mild, cows, horses, sheep and other stock, subsist summer and winter upon the grass of the prairies, and are killed in that condition and make fat and delicious meat. The only fault I find is the extreme heat by day and cold of the night; the difference is about 20 degrees. Wolves are very numerous, and David Hartzel was nearly taken by them while on post the other night! We have fine times, and everything goes 'merry as a marriage bell,' though at a distance of over 3,000 miles from home and in the enemy's country.

"I don't think the war will be over these five years. If so, I may see hard times, and hard fighting, too. Youkin, Reese, Henry, Hartzel and Vanhorn are

all doing well. California is all peace.—Gen. Kearney is here with his company of dragoons. We probably will remain here one or two years, and then go to the mouth of the Columbia river, in Oregon."

First Piano in Northern Illinois.

During the summer following the termination of the Black Hawk war—being among the first of the down east emigrants to the country then barely evacuated by the red men of the forest—Dr. A., of Baltimore, removed to what has since become a small town near the Illinois river, by the name of P—. The doctor's family was composed of three young ladies and his wife, all of whom were performers on the piano, and one of them the possessor of the instrument in question.

As is usually the case in all newly settled places when a "new comer makes his appearance, the neighbors (that were to be) had collected together for the purpose of seeing the doctor's "plunder" unpacked, and making the acquaintance of its possessor.

Dr. A.'s "household" was stowed away in seven large wagons—being first packed into pine boxes, on which were painted, in large black letters, the contents, address, &c.

One wagon after another was unloaded without much sensation on the part of the little crowd of lookers-on, except an occasional exclamation similar to the following, from those who never had "seen the like before:

"Glass! This side up with care!—Why I thought this ere feller was a doctor. What on yearth is he going to do with that box of winders?"

"This side up with care!" exclaimed one. "He's got his paragon and illo-spoke fixins in that. Won't he fizzle them agur fellows down on the river?"

In the last wagon there was but one large box, and on it were printed to words "Piano Forte—Keep dry and handle carefully." It required the assistance of all the bystanders to unload this box, and the curiosity excited in the crowd upon reading the foregoing words, and hearing the musical sounds emitted as it struck the ground, can only be gathered by giving a few of the expressions that dropped from the spectators.

"Pine fort!" said a tall, yellow-haired, fever-and-ague looking youth; "wonder if he's afeard of the Injuns? He cant scare them with a pine fort."

"K-ee-p d-r-y" was spelled by a large, raw-boned man, who was evidently a liberal patron of "old bald face," and who broke off at the letter "y" with "D—m your temperance karacters—you needn't come round here with tracts!"

He was interrupted at this point by a stout built personage, who cried out:

"He's got his skeletons in thar, and he's afeard to gin them lickin, for they'll break out of he does! Poor fellers!—they must suffer powerfully."

"HANDLE CAREFULLY," said a man in a red hunting shirt, and the size of whose "fist" as he doubled it up was twice that of an ordinary man. "Thar's some five critter in thar. Don't you hear him groan?" This was said as the box struck the ground and the concussion caused a vibration of the strings.

No sooner had all hands let go of the box, than Dr. A. was besieged by his neighbors, all whom were determined to know what were its contents, and what were the meaning of the words "Piano forte."—On his telling them that it was a musical instrument, some "reckoned" that it would take a ternal sight of wind to blow it; others that "it would take a lot of men to make it go!" &c. The doctor explained its operations as well as he could, but still his description was anything but satisfactory, and he could only get rid of his quisitive neighbors by promising a sight at an early day.

Three days—days that seemed like weeks to the persons above mentioned—elapsed before the premises of Dr. A. were arranged for the reception of visitors, and various and curious were the surmises among the settlers during this time. Dr. A. and his "plunder" were the only topics of conversation for miles round.

The doctor's house had but one lower room, but this was one of double the ordinary size, and the carpets were all too small to cover the entire floor; hence a strip of floor appeared at each side of the room. Opposite to and facing the door was placed the "Pine fort." All was ready for the admission of visitors, and Miss E. was to act as the first performer. The doctor had but to open the door, and half a score of men were ready to enter.

Miss E. took her seat, and at the first sounding of the instrument, the whole party present rushed in. Some went directly up to the "crittur," as it had been called on account of its having four legs some, more shy, remained close to the door, where, if necessary, they could more easily make their escape; while others, who had never seen a carpet, were observed walking round on the strip of bare floor, lest by treading on the "handsome kaliker," they might spoil it!

The first tune seemed to put the whole company in extacies. The raw-boned

man, who was so much opposed to temperance tracts, pulled out a flask of whiskey and insisted that the "gal," as he called Miss E., should drink. Another of the company laid down a dime, and wanted "that's worth" more of the "Forty pains," as the name of the instrument had come to him after travelling through some five or six pronunciations. Another, with a broad grin on his face, declaring that he "would give his claim and all the truck on it, if his darter could have such a cupboard!" The "pine fort" man suggested that if that sort of music had been in the Black Hawk War, "that would have skered the Injuns, like all holler!"

It is needless to say that it was late at night before Miss E. and the other ladies of the house could satisfy their delighted hearers that they were all "tired out."—The whole country for twenty miles around rung with the praise of Dr. A.'s "consarn" and the "musikal kubbard!" The doctor immediately had any quantity of patients—all of whom, however, would come in person for advice, or for a few "agur pills," but none of whom would leave without hearing the "forty pains."

With an easy way and a good natured disposition, Dr. A. soon formed an extensive acquaintance, obtained a good practice, and became a popular man. He was elevated to some of the most responsible offices in the gift of the people—one of which he held at the time of his death. So much for the charms of a Piano Forte.

ROUTE ROUND THE LAKES.—The St. Louis steamer left Buffalo on the 29th ultimo for a tour around the Lakes, taking the Chicago Convention on the way.—Mr. WEED, of the Albany evening Journal was of the party that took passage in her. He has written a series of most interesting letters, descriptive of the places visited and narrative of the events that took place during the cruise. He thus describes the route taken and distance accomplished:

"We are now approaching Buffalo, after an absence of sixteen days, having traversed Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and St. Mary's; run through the Detroit, St. Clair, and St. Mary's rivers, and looked into Lake Superior. The distance from Buffalo to Chicago is 1,054 miles. From Chicago to the Saut, via Green Bay, the distance is about 800 miles. From the Saut to Buffalo the distance is over 700 miles. We have journeyed, therefore, more than 2,500 miles upon lakes and rivers, whose waters are whitened with the canvass and blackened with the smoke of vessels and steamers greater in number and exceeding in value the vessels and commerce of any of the nations of Northern Europe. And yet our Government refuses to recognise this great interest as a part of the commerce of the Republic!"

GOOD ADVICE.

The Editor of the New York Tribune who has rambled extensively through the far Western States, closes one of his interesting letters with advice which every farmer, who has only his hands to rely on, should lose no time in taking:

"O ye who dwell in the gorges and on the slopes of granite hill! who are often inclined to murmur at the hardship of your lot in being compelled to do a fortnight's hard labor in wrestling twenty bushels of corn from the acre of niggard and stony soil, while in fertile Illinois less labor produces a hundred bushels!—You have not yet learned to thank Heaven as you ought for that hard granite soil; for the glorious woods which so readily cover it, and the blessed crystal water which gush from its flinty bosom! If you own a farm there, keep it, and, by cheerful labor, guided by productive sciences render it each year more fruitful than the last; but if you have no land, and a young family forbids the hope of earning any at the East, strike boldly for the West at once, get hold [by pre-emption right] of eighty or one hundred and sixty acres, as well located for health or timber as you can find, and resolve, in spite of all obstacles, to make it the foundation of a competence for yourself and an outfit for your children."

IGNORANCE OF THE LAW.

The Delaware Republican states that the Court and Lawyers at Carlisle were entirely ignorant of the law against kidnapping, passed by the last Legislature, at the time the riot between the slaveholders and the colored people took place in that town. Professor McClintock, of Dickinson College, informed those engaged in the riot of the existence of the law, and this caused the whites to stay their hands. For this information an effort is now making to have him indicted, and we shall soon see whether slavery is paramount to law in this Commonwealth. The law alluded to, effectually protects the slave—it gives him liberty the moment he sets foot upon the free soil of Pennsylvania, if he resists the action of his oppressor, the slave-catcher.—Lanc. Trib.

WHAT ARE THEY?

BY "VIDEIGH."

What is time? A restless sea,
Whose surges cover all they fear—
Whose kindly mood and winsome glee
Are but the prelude of despair!
And what is life? That ocean's storm,
The lightning's flash amid the gloom,
Where horror in its wildest form
Points pale and ghastly to the tomb!
What, then, is Death? The placid calm
That follows when the storm is o'er,
Where gentle breezes seem like balm
And sorrows vex the soul no more.

FROM MEXICO.

Important News.

The Telegraph transmitted intelligence to this city yesterday morning, in advance of the mail, which authorized us to issue in an extra, the following paragraph:

"THE NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—Most heartily do we congratulate our readers that the Mexican authorities have as we learn by the Telegraph, appointed Commissioners to treat with the United States Commissioner concerning the terms of a pacification between the two countries. We will not allow ourselves to anticipate a failure of a negotiation thus acceded to, the success of which is so greatly desired by the body of well-disposed citizens of this country, and cannot be less desired, we should think, by that portion of the people of Mexico who have any thing at stake in the contest. The acceptance of the overture from the United States, to such an extent as to appoint Commissioners to treat under it, seems indeed to us to be such an indication of the disposition of the Government as can hardly fail to end in a Peace, or at least in a suspension of arms for the purpose of discussing the terms of a permanent treaty of Peace."

The arrival of the mail, however, in the evening, deprived the intelligence of the morning in a great measure of its positive character, and reduced it to the report which we compile below from the New Orleans papers. Though weakened by these extracts, we still cling to the hope that the rumors are founded on truth and that they will be soon followed by authentic confirmation of the prospect of an early peace.

Correspondence of the N. O. Times.

VERA CRUZ, (MEXICO), JULY 12, 1847.

We had an arrival from Puebla during the night, with dates from that city to the 4th instant, and bringing very important intelligence. A letter of the 2d instant, from one of the first merchants of that place, assures his partner here that three Commissioners have been appointed by the Mexican authorities to proceed to San Martin Tesmelucan and treat with Mr. Trist. These commissioners are TORNEL, GOROSTIZA, and BARANDA, three men who would sell, as I heard a gentleman remark to-day, not only their country but their fathers and mothers for a consideration in cash. We have, therefore, strong hopes that regular negotiations will immediately follow the preliminary arrangements which they are to make, and that peace will again dawn upon this unhappy country before the new year does.

Per contra, (not to allow our wishes to mislead our judgment too far) allow me to say that this very intelligence, excellent and direct though it be, wants that confirmation, which I always require, news to have before it receives my endorsement. Two other merchants of this city have letters up to the 4th, two days later, in which nothing is said of this matter. The report, however, has universal credit here, and is supported by every consideration of probability. God grant its truth!

JULY 13.—Nothing further has transpired with regard to the peace rumors afloat yesterday, but I find the list of doubters increased somewhat during the past twenty-four hours. It seems strange that one man only should have received the news, if it had been correct, and that several letters of later date, from well-informed persons, are silent on the subject. Gen. PIERCE's train commenced moving this morning, but does not fairly start until to-morrow. The escort counts three thousand two hundred men, but the train is less valuable than several others that have gone up.

I am sorry to hear that there is a good deal of fever in Commodore Perry's squadron, and that one of its victims is the gallant Lieutenant JAMES L. PARKER, one of the heroes of the Creole exploit under the walls of San Juan de Ulloa.

JULY 16.—I have been much disappointed by the return of the steamer *New Orleans* with a sorry tale from Colonel GATES at Tampico.

Captain AULD informs us that three days ago a detachment of two hundred men were sent out some miles in the interior by Col. GATES to bring in a party of released prisoners. The detachment proceeded without molestation until it

reached the neighborhood of Panuco, where it was attacked by a large number of Mexicans, and suffered a heavy loss. The few men (some fifteen or twenty) who came in reported twenty-five killed and the remainder completely surrounded when they left the field.

The *New Orleans* was at once dispatched for this place, with a requisition on Gov. Wilson for reinforcements. Our garrison is too small to permit the Government to send any part of it away, but he has written to Gen. PIERCE, who has not yet left the camp, to learn if he will fill the Colonel's requisition. A reply has not yet (5 P. M.) been received. Captain Farragut, of the sloop of war *Decatur*, which ship now lies off the town, offers to send his marines, twenty-one in all, and I presume his offer will be accepted. [We learn from other sources that Col. Wilson could not furnish any reinforcement, but that the marines were sent.]

The Vera Cruz *Sun* of the 13th inst., though not quite so late as two of the above letters, presents some of the rumors to which they refer in a more favorable aspect, as follows:

"A private express arrived here night before last from Puebla, bringing very interesting intelligence from that place, from Mexico, and from Generals Cadwalader and Pillow's trains. The express left Puebla on the 3d instant, and brought private letters dated the same day.

"News had been received the day previous from Mexico that Commissioners had been appointed by the Mexican Government to confer with Mr. Trist at San Martin Tesmelucan, eight leagues from Puebla, and it was supposed they would meet him on the 4th of July.

"The express-rider met with Generals Cadwalader and Pillow and their respective commands at Perote. They had been attacked at Ta Hoya and had completely routed the enemy, having sustained but little loss. No property was lost, and both trains had arrived in Perote; which place, a correspondent says, they were to leave on the 9th instant.

"We have seen a letter dated Mexico, July 2d. The writer says that he does not doubt that a treaty of peace would be concluded at once by the Commissioners. He also says that the peace party has become so considerable in the capital that he thinks that Santa Anna (who is always on the side of the strongest) will soon pronounce himself in favor of peace.

"A letter from Puebla, which was written several days before the express left that place, states that there had been some sickness among our troops. We do not give our readers the whole contents of this letter, because it is full of rumors which had not been realized at the latest dates.

"The Mexicans were still fortifying the city of Mexico, but the means of the Government were so limited that we do not doubt that it will be more than a day's work for General Scott to demolish all the Mexicans have done in three months, in case they should show resistance."

The Piyanone contains some additional information, besides an expression of its opinion on the above news, as follows:

"From Vera Cruz our news is less satisfactory than we could wish. On the 13th our correspondent writes that two expressmen had arrived from Puebla. The news had not fully transpired, but the report had got into circulation that the Mexican Government had sent three commissioners to San Martin Tesmelucan to meet Mr. Trist, and had been through him the terms offered by the President. This was but a rumor, in which we place little confidence.

"Our correspondent writes on the 16th from Vera Cruz that an express from Gen. Scott, (a Mexican,) while on his way from Puebla to Vera Cruz, was murdered near Jalapa. The guerrillas report that he fought desperately, and before he fell killed two of their number. Our own express-rider arrived in Vera Cruz on the morning of the 16th instant, without his letters and severely wounded. He came by the route of Orizaba, and when six leagues from that place he was attacked by five guerrillas, and captured. They took from him his letters, and inflicted seven severe wounds upon him with a poniard, and left him for dead. After they had left him he found a business letter to our agents in Vera Cruz, torn into fragments, near him. He gathered up most of the pieces, and took them safe to Vera Cruz. Our correspondent writes that, after putting the pieces together as well as he could, he could only make out the following items:

"Gen. Pillow's division arrived at Puebla on the 8th, all well. The American army would march on to the city of Mexico to a certainty if peace were not soon made. [We never supposed there was any doubt about this.] The postscript, dated the 11th instant, says that peace was the order of the day. The writer placed no faith in the prospect; he considered that Santa Anna's sole object was to gain time, a principle of general policy with the Mexicans, especially with the great man.

"Our correspondent writes that a large

part of the command of Gen. Pierce left on the 15th. The General was expected to get off on the evening of the 16th.—Our letters say nothing about the force collected at the National Bridge to oppose our advance. Gen. Pierce had been ill, but had recovered from his attack.

"The Governor of Vera Cruz had received such information as led him to suppose an attack would be made upon the city as soon as Gen. Pierce left, and precautions had been taken to defend the place. General orders were issued for every citizen to enrol himself under Captain Tibbitts, and hold himself in readiness for any emergency."

In conclusion, we give the subjoined account of a skirmish between a small body of our troops and the Mexicans, on or near the Panuco river, as furnished by Col. AULD, of the steamer *New Orleans* which brought over the foregoing intelligence. He left Vera Cruz on the 17th instant, and Tampico on the 18th:

"Capt. Auld reports that Gen. Pierce left Vera Cruz on the morning of the 14th instant with 2,500 men, and a train of 150 baggage wagons. The *New Orleans* arrived at Tampico on the morning of the 15th instant, and the Captain was informed by Col. Gates that Col. DeRussy, with a detachment of Louisiana volunteers, a part of Capt. Wise's company of artillery, and Capt. Boyd, with one company of infantry, amounting in all to 115 or 120 men and officers, left by the way of the river on the 8th instant for the purpose of relieving the American prisoners, and landed 60 miles up the river, from the steamer *Undine* and *Mary Summers*, without seeing an enemy, and the boats returned to Tampico at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 15th instant.

"An express arrived at Tampico from Col. DeRussy, stating that they had been permitted to move on unopposedly until they got into a narrow pass near Huejutla, when they were surrounded by 1,200 or 1,400 men, under Gen. Garay. Col. DeRussy's command had suffered considerable loss, but, with the assistance of Capt. Wise's artillery, they had cut their way to the river, and there waited for reinforcements.

"Col. Gates dispatched the *New Orleans* back to Vera Cruz with a requisition on Col. Wilson for four companies of infantry. He had also sent the steamboats *Undine* and *Mary Summers* up the river with 150 men to Col. DeRussy's assistance.

"The *New Orleans* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and found the city in a state of excitement. Gen. Pierce had marched out, as above stated, and encamped about ten miles from the city, when the advance guard came in and reported a heavy force of Mexicans at the National Bridge, who were marching towards the city. Every thing was got ready for action. The shipping was removed from between the castle and the city. Gen. Pierce reinforced his command with 700 men, making in all 3,200. In consequence of this difficulty the requisition from Col. Gates on Col. Wilson could not be complied with. The *New Orleans* took on board twenty-five marines from the United States sloop *Saratoga*, on the morning of the 17th instant, and sailed for Tampico, previous to which Gen. Pierce had marched out to meet the enemy. The *New Orleans* arrived at Tampico on the morning of the 18th. A detachment which had gone up the river had returned, and reported as follows, as near as we can ascertain:

"The troops under Col. DeRussy had marched within seven miles of Huejutla on the morning of the 12th, when the Mexicans commenced a heavy fire on them from all directions. Capt. Wise got his piece of artillery to bear on them, when, after receiving six or eight rounds of grape, which cut a lane through their line, they gave way and fled to the chaparral. The Americans continued fighting their way back along the road towards the river at intervals until the morning of the 16th, when they were relieved by a reinforcement of 150 men. They returned to Tampico at a late hour on the 16th, with a loss of twenty men killed, ten wounded and two missing. Among the number was Capt. Boyd, who fell in the first charge, with three balls through his body; also his First Lieutenant, who fell mortally wounded, and was left dying on the field.

"Col. DeRussy had several balls through his coat; Capt. Wise had his horse shot from under him. The men and officers fought bravely. The Mexican loss is reported by a lieutenant to be 150 killed and 120 wounded. The Americans also lost 12 or 15 horses and 60 pack mules.

Lieut. Whipple, acting adjutant of the 9th infantry, was assailed by a small party of guerrillas on the 10th instant, when retreating from the cemetery, within four hundred yards of the walls of the city of Vera Cruz. They were pursued by the Americans, who could not overtake them. The chaparral had been searched for miles around, but his body could not be found.

"Capt. William Duff, of the 3d dragoons, died of vomit at Vera Cruz, on the afternoon of the 16th instant."

SOMERSET HERALD.

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A SPEECH FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

At the celebration at Monterey, in Mexico, of the Anniversary of the Independence of the United States, (some account of which we will give in our next,) the whole company assembled on the occasion (Gen. Cushing presiding) was a-greatly surprised by a Speech from the old soldier who has so often led them to battle and to victory. The following account of the incident is given by the correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune:

Lieut. FULLER, of the Massachusetts Volunteers gave:

"Gen. TAYLOR: We hail him as the next President; may his civil be as brilliant as his military career." [This sentiment was drunk with three times three.]

Gen. Taylor rose and responded to this sentiment:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: I have never had the vanity to aspire to or look for that elevated situation which has just been alluded to, but if my fellow-countrymen think proper to elevate me to so distinguished and honorable a position, I certainly shall do my best to discharge the duties of that responsible position faithfully. But, if any other candidate is preferred by the People as more competent than myself, I need not say that I shall acquiesce most cheerfully in their decision, and shall rejoice that there is one more worthy to represent them in the highest office in their gift."

The General then gave a toast:

"The State of Massachusetts and the city of Boston: The place where our liberties were cradled; whose sons have borne so conspicuous a part in the establishment and maintenance of the principles of our independence and the constitution and have gallantly maintained the same by sea and land."—Nat. Int.

LOCOFOCO MODESTY.

The "Spirit of the Times," is exceedingly rejoiced, that the State interest is promptly paid. That paper of Monday says:

"The interest of the State loans will be paid to-day at the Bank of Pennsylvania—one half in par funds. This is not owing to the good judgment of the present, but of the former (Democratic) State Treasurer."

We suppose, it has forgotten, that when Judge Banks came into office, the Treasury was minus \$200,000, which were procured by him on temporary loan, which loan has long since been paid. Speaking of "Judgement" we would refer the Times to another article in our paper of to-day from which it appears there is now in the Treasury, \$327,000 over and above paying the interest. Whose "judgement" brought that about? Besides, where was Gov. Shunk's "judgement," when he re-commenced a suspension of the payment of the interest, on his induction to the gubernatorial office? The truth is the indomitable energy, care and prudence of Judge Banks had accomplished all there is to be proud of, and not, our "former (Democratic) State Treasurer."—Penn. Tel.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

FROM THE N. O. DELTA OF JULY 25.

THE PEACE RUMORS.—The news we publish from the "Sun of Anahuac" in our paper of to-day is not, in our opinion, entitled to much credit. As a general rule, the least authentic news we ever receive, in regard to Mexican affairs, comes to us through Vera Cruz and along the line of our military operations. The latest and most authentic news from the capital generally reaches us by the way of Tampico. We think it impossible, or at least highly improbable, that so important a move as the appointment of Commissioners to treat for peace should be made without its being known by the merchants and others in Tampico. But there are other grounds of disbelief of this rumor. It is not probable that the Mexican Government would proceed immediately to the designation of the Commissioners before they had previously signified their acceptance of Mr. Buchanan's proposal, made through Mr. Trist, to open negotiations, and before they had indicated the terms, the manner, and mode in which the negotiations should be conducted.

But there are stronger reasons, or rather facts, disproving this rumor. Our contemporaries of La Patria have a letter from their correspondent, an intelligent Spaniard now resident in the capital, of the 6th July, in which no allusion is made to the appointment of Commissioners, but in which it is positively stated that Congress, convoked for the purpose of considering Mr. Trist's propositions, had not yet had a quorum, and no steps had been taken on the peace question. This fact, we think, is conclusive. The Mexican papers received some days ago stated that the American overtures would be laid before Congress for their action, and that the President had no constitutional power beyond the mere reception of these proposals.

FROM THE N. O. BEE OF JULY 24.

Comparing and collating all the information received from various sources, we are inclined to think that some step has been taken by the Mexican Government favorable to the prospective conclusion of a treaty. Whether Commissioners have really been appointed, and whether the names furnished by the "Sun of Anahuac" are those of the representatives of Mexico are subjects of conjecture, and which the future alone can contradict or confirm. All that the Vera Cruz paper has stated in relation to the movements of the Mexican Government may be true, and yet peace may be as distant as ever. The apparent willingness of the authorities to confer with Mr. Trist may be a trick to gain time. Mexican diplomacy is proverbially long-winded. Even if sincere in its manifestations, it is tedious and troublesome in coming to a conclusion. If conducted for the simple object of keeping Gen. Scott at Puebla, while Santa Anna labors to augment his resources and to enlarge his preparations for defence, it would be perfectly consistent with the policy of a General whose present means are feeble and whose every hour of respite strengthens. Granting, however, that the Mexican Government has been brought to reason, and is really willing to treat for peace, so well do we know the intractable pride of the nation and the obstinacy with which it clings to the notion of an undivided and undismembered territory, that we are fearful of the failure of all negotiations that would imply the cession of those parts of the country now occupied by our troops.

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.

BRAZIL AND AMERICAN WHALING SHIPS.—Letters have been received at Washington, D. C., dated Rio de Janeiro, 2d June. Our Whaling interests have been attacked by the Brazilian government, in a manner calculated to provoke retaliation. Two vessels have been seized for entering small ports on the coast, and trading in oil for supplies of wood and water, a customary practice, and one within the knowledge of the Government for the last thirty years.

A letter published in the New York Gazette and Times, from the same place, confirms the information, and attributes the act to some offence taken by Brazil. The writer says great trouble and expense will result to Americans from these seizures, as all Whalers out, not warned of the facts, will call for supplies at the same places, and be seized by the authorities.

Another New York paper confirms the above, and states that the U. S. brig Bainbridge sailed on the 15th for the vicinity of the Rio Grande, to warn Whalers of the danger of putting into that port. Since the Brazilian difficulties first commenced, the above brig has been actively engaged, and it is said to have rendered much service to our commerce.

Mr. Tod, our new Minister to Brazil, sailed in the Ohio, some time since, and it is to be hoped an amicable adjustment and the difficulties can be affected on his arrival at Rio.

The Brandywine will sail for this station as soon as the complement of her crew can be obtained.—Pitt. Gaz.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The United States steamer Ann Chase, while off the mouth of the Sabine river, on the morning of the 12th, burst one of her boilers, killing F. V. Carmichael, a private in the 4th regiment Indiana volunteers, and James Dolan, a boat hand, belonging to Pittsburg, and scalding Aaron Lawson, of the Indiana volunteers, and John Brannon and Thomas Newland, of Cincinnati. The Indiana troops on board were to be sent to the Rio Grande by a chartered vessel.

GLEN'S FALLS BANK.—An institution with this title, is about to be started. Nearly the entire capital (\$100,000) is already subscribed.—Alb. Jour.

RETURN OF INDIANS.

We gave, a few days since, an article from a St. Louis paper noticing the arrival at that city of a party of Seneca Indians, on their way to their former homes in New York from the country west of the Mississippi, where they had been induced to remove, about a year since, by the United States agent and others. The party, numbering forty-five, reached Buffalo on the 28th ultimo, in charge of Dr. Peter Willson, an intelligent, educated Indian chief, who had been deputed for the purpose. About thirty more are on their way back. These, with the exception of some six or eight, who remain a short time to dispose of the few effects preserved by the tribe, are all that survive out of two hundred and thirteen reported by the agent as having been removed. The story of their sufferings, were it not borne out by the frightful mortality that has prevailed, and the sickly and emaciated countenances of the survivors, would appear incredible. In many instances both parents and children, after a delirium of several days, found themselves childless or orphans, the parent or child having been consigned to their mother-earth during their delirium. The Government made no provision for their comfort, and the rations distributed among them were in many instances of inferior quality. The annuity due them for 1843 has been withheld, and has not been paid them to this day.

Soon after their arrival at the West, where they had been seduced by cunningly-devised tales, pathetic appeals were made by them to their friends in New York for aid to return. Application was made both to the National and State Governments without success, when the necessary amount was obtained by individual contributions, mostly from their devoted and steadfast Quaker friends in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. When Dr. W. appeared among them, like Moses among the Israelites, he was regarded as their deliverer, and although many were in feeble health they eagerly embraced the opportunity to return at the risk of their lives. Two died on the way.—Buffalo Com. Adv.

CHURCH STRUCK WITH LIGHTNING AND DESTROYED.—During the heavy thunder shower of yesterday afternoon, the German Lutheran Church, at the north-east corner of St. John and Brown streets, Northern Liberties, was struck by lightning and destroyed. The electric fluid passed down the steeple, and in a few moments the front interior of the building was enveloped in flames, the fluid having, as is supposed, communicated with the organ, which was located immediately under the steeple. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and in a short time the steeple fell into the building, giving the scene a terrific effect, and contributing largely to the destruction of the lower portion of the church. The steeple contained two bells and a clock. Very little of the inner wood-work is saved, leaving scarcely anything but the walls of the building, which are of brick. Some portion of the furniture, and one of the organs in a damaged condition have been saved. We learn that the building, with the furniture, clock, bells, &c., cost about twenty-one thousand dollars; and that there is an insurance upon the building for \$8000, and upon the clock and bells for \$1200. The congregation had been dismissed about ten or fifteen minutes before the ignition of the building, some of whom had only left the house one or two minutes previously. Very fortunately no one was in the building at the time.—[Phil. N. Am., of July 26.]

SPIRITED COMPETITION.—An auction sale took place in the Philadelphia Exchange on Tuesday week, of a piece of property. The bidding commenced at \$700 by two persons, and was continued until it reached \$1,000, each advancing \$5 at a time upon the other. The parties were sitting one to the right and the other to the left of the auctioneer, causing him to turn his head so often as he received the bids of each, that old stager as he is, was forced from fatigue to resign the task of disposing of the property to his clerk. The bidding was then continued by the same persons, each going \$5 better until it reached \$2,000, when one of them bid a cool \$500 to scare off his competitor. This failed to accomplish his object, however, and the \$5 advance was bid with as much sang froid as if nothing had happened. Neither party seemed dismayed, and the bidding proceeded without flagging in spirit, until reaching \$3,105, one of the competitors backed out, and the property was struck off to the most obdurate of the two who had confined himself exclusively to \$5 bids, much to the gratification of the audience who had witnessed the competition.

A GOOD JOKE.—A correspondent of the Trenton Gazette, states that, on the arrival of the President at Philadelphia, the supes of Arch-st. Theatre, not wishing to be outdone by their neighbours, threw to the breeze one of the famous flags used in 1814, with the following inscription in the tallest kind of letters, "Polk, Dallas, Shunk, and the Tariff of '42," whereupon rose a shout which would have done honor to the untrifled of that eventful year. So matters stood for about an hour, when some of the older boys suggested an improvement by cutting off the Tariff; thus making unwittingly more of Mr. Polk's intrigue for office, and his administration, than either the young or the old boys intended.—Tribune.

The steamer Empire, plying on the lakes, burns 700 cords of wood to the trip. It is estimated that she will consume two hundred and thirty-four cords of timber, per annum, employing forty wood choppers at an expense of over \$10,000.

THE POTATO ROT.—Mr. Orrin A. Turner, of Hamburg, in this county, has shown us some potato vines with the supposed cause of the disease which has so extensively prevailed in this vegetable for a few years past. It is a worm about three quarters of an inch in length, which makes its way through the vine, and is supposed to impregnate the root. On nearly all the vines was found a bug, and many of the leaves bore the marks of having been stung. If this is not the cause of the rot, it is sufficient to destroy the potato, and render its cultivation abortive. We are told that nearly all the vines were in this condition. Mr. T. thinks, from what observation he has been able to make, that this worm, and its attendants, have been the cause of the wide spread disease among potatoes, which has been an almost universal destroyer throughout the world.—Buffalo Com.

LAMENTABLE CATASTROPHE AT NEW BRITTON.—Two lives lost by Drowning.—On Thursday, at two children of Mr. B. R. Winthrop and two children of Mr. Joseph Kernochan, attended by their nurses, a waiter and a coachman, were entering a row-boat at the above place, one of the company, in stepping on the gunwale of the boat, instantly upset the whole company into the water. Through the instrumentality of two apprentices, (one a mere lad,) who were standing by, the lives of all were saved, except one of Mr. Winthrop's children, aged six years, and the nurse of Mr. Kernochan. It seems the latter had the child in her lap at the time of the accident.

Too great praise cannot be given to these lads for the praiseworthy act, especially when a number of men were standing by, who offered no assistance. When we learn their names we will mention them.—New York Post.

HEALTH OF VERA CRUZ.—The correspondent of the New Orleans Times sends to that paper the following account of the mortality in Vera Cruz for twelve days, from the 1st to the 12th July, inclusive, as furnished by Dr. E. H. BARON, Surgeon U. S. Army, and President of the Board of Health. This report appears to be more favorable than some others which we have seen:

Total number of deaths	103
Of which Americans	66
Mexicans	34
Other foreigners	3—103
Of the above number forty-nine died of yellow fever, as follows:	
Soldiers	27
Quartermaster's Department and other Americans	17
Mexicans	5—49

An Extraordinary Shot.—One of the most extraordinary shots on record, is related in a letter from an officer attached to the Army, to a friend in this country. The shot was made by one of the soldiers at China, who was doing duty as a sentinel. A Mexican approached him at night, riding a mule, leading another, and followed by a dog. The sentinel hailed him, and not receiving an answer, fired. The Mexican was severely wounded, one mule killed, the other wounded, and the dog killed. The cartridge contained a ball and three buckshot, so that each one took effect.—Charleston Free Press.

WOOLEN AND COTTON FACTORIES.—The citizens of Utica are reaping the fruits of their enterprise. Their new Woollen Factory is in full and successful operation; and turns out 436 yards of broadcloth a day.

The Steam Cotton Factory Co. are going on with their building. It is to be 5 stories high; and will be one of the most perfect establishments in the country.—Alb. Journal.

Attempt to Rob a Bank.—An attempt was made on Friday night last to break into the Cayuga County Bank which was unsuccessful.

It is understood that a gang of burglars left New York city a few days since, on their way west on a tour of professional business. Banks, jewelry shops, &c. should therefore be on the look-out.—Syracuse Journal.

The English Mint has eight presses, which strike 60 blows per minute, and produce 3,900 coins per hour. Good steel dies supply 300,000 or 400,000 impressions. The mint was established in the 18th year of the reign of Edward II.

A Pensacola paper notices the erection, some months since, of a cotton factory in Florida, of 1000 spindles, moved by water power, and tended by forty slave children, which cost, says the editor, about \$400 each.

Some of our foreign ministers have a nice time. Ingersoll, minister to Russia, passed the winter and spring in Paris, pay going on as usual. Mr. Polk's brother draws his salary as Minister at Naples, while he is ruralizing in Tennessee.

New Counterfeits.—3's on the Haverhill Bank, Mass.; 5's on the Middletown Bank, New York; 5's on the Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati; 5's on the Andover Bank, Mass.; 10's on the Cayuga County Bank, New York.

Joseph Battle, Esq., one of the wealthiest planters in Edgecomb county, N. C., was killed on Monday week, by one of his own slaves.

HEAVY PURCHASE.—One house in New York has purchased \$200,000 worth of cotton drills, which it intends shipping to China in a few days.

It costs the people of the United States annually \$12,000,000 to support their dogs.

Cumberland Market.

Flour, per barrel,	\$5 00 a 5 75
Wheat, per bushel,	0 60 a 0 90
Rye, "	60 a 0 70
Corn, "	60 a 0 61
Oats, "	33 a 0 35
Potatoes, "	62 a 0 75
Apples, "	0 00 a 0 00
" dried "	50 75
Peaches dried "	1 50 a 1 75
Butter, per pound,	00 a 0 00

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.		OHIO.	
BANK OF PITTSBURGH	par	State Bk & branches	1
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Staubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Dayles-town bank	par	Woooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	30	Xenia	"
Brownsville	"	Dayton	"
Washington	"	Western Reserve	"
Gottsburgh	"	Franklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	"	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	5	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	"	Scioto	"
Lewistown	"	Lancaster	10
Middletown	"	Hamilton	13
Carlisle	"	Granville	50
Erie bank	"	Farmers Bk Canton	30
Farmers & Drivers'	"	Urbana	50
Bank, Waynesburg	"		
Harri-burg	"	Baltimore banks	par
Honesdale	"	" B. & O. R. R. Scrip	10
Lebanon	"	" Cumb. Bk Allegheny	2
Pottsville	"	" Far. bk of Maryland	"
Wyoming	"	" Far. & Mbk Frederick	"
York bank	"	" Frederick co bank	"
West Branch bank	"	" Hagerstown bank	"
Relief Notes	"	" Mineral bank	"
Merchants & Man bk	"	" Patapasco bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	" Washington bank	"
City & County Scrip	2	" Bank of Westminster	"

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested that the following accounts have been filed in my office, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county for confirmation, on Monday the 30th day of August, 1847, viz:

The account of Christopher Beam, Sequestrator of the Somerset and Cane-maugh Turnpike Road.
The account of John Schneider, Committee of Frederick Althouse a Lunatic.
The account of John Grove and Abraham Landis, Assignees of Peter Rhoads, under a voluntary assignment.
The account of John Grove and Abraham Landis, assignees of John Rhoads, under a voluntary assignment.
A. J. OGLE, Proty.
Proty's office, Som., July 31, '47.

JURY LIST.

For August Term, 1847.

GRAND JURORS.

Somerset borough,
William Mong, Curtis Kooser.
Somerset township,
Daniel Adams, George Cabaugh, Peter Friedline, Nicholas Flamm.
Stoytown borough,
Lewis Allen, Edward Bevin.
Paint township,
Daniel Berkey, of P.
Southampton township,
Daniel Bowman.
Cone-maugh township,
Elijah Berkey, Samuel Custer, John Howard.
Shade township,
Henry Berkeyville.
Summit township,
John Fike, Jr.
Stony-creek township,
Edward Glessner, William Sivits.
Brothersvalley township,
Benjamin Glass.
Milford township,
Michael Kimmel, John Mason, Jonas Younklin.
Turkeyfoot township,
Peter Lanning, Jacob H. Rush.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Somerset borough,
Frederick Weiner, John J. Schell, John A. Snyder, Jacob Kountz.
Somerset township,
Alexander Landis, John Swank, Samuel Pile, of A., Michael Forney, Solomon Boucher, Jacob Good, Abraham Brugh, Michael Shaffer.
Milford township,
Joseph B. Critchfield, Jesse Critchfield, Michael S. Shultz.
Turkeyfoot township,
Conrad Lint, David Jennings, John K. McMillen, George Philippi, Israel Rhoads.
Addison township,
John Morrow.
Greenville township,
Jeremiah Gledsfely.
Ellick township,
Josiah Drively, Daniel J. Miller, Elijah Wagoner, Jenkins Griffith.
Jenner township,
Henry Betz, Joseph Boyers.
Berlin borough,
George Hedley.
Shade township,
Jesse Slick, John Wagoner, David Cristey.
Southampton township,
George Cook, Jr.
Brothersvalley township,
Henry Suter, Michael Snyder, Samuel Boger.
Summit township,
Abraham Beachy.
Allegheny township,
Edward Dorsey.

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	\$4 25 a 4 37
Wheat,	85 a 87
Rye,	40 a 40
Corn,	00 a 45
Oats,	28 a 30
Barley,	35 a 40
Bacon, hams, per lb	0 a 8
Pork,	00 a 5
Lard,	0 a 8
Tallow, rendered	0 a 00
" rough	0 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	00 a 00
" roll,	8 a 10
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 00
Apples green, per barrel,	0 00 a 0 00
" dried per bushel,	50 a 56

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance on Monday, the 6th day of September next, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of Michael Shoaff, Administrator of Christian Shoaff dec'd.
The account of Jacob Miller, Executor of Jonathan Eash, dec'd.
The account of Daniel Adams, Administrator with the will annexed of Frederick Adams, dec'd.
The account of Thomas Hanna, Administrator with the will annexed of Jacob Miner, dec'd.
The account of John Fair, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Fair dec'd.
The account of Samuel Swank, Executor &c., of Catharine Swank, dec'd.
The account of A.ner Yoder, Administrator of John Wigle, dec'd.
The account of Samuel Hunsicker, acting Administrator of Jacob Swank, dec'd.

The Supplemental account of Samuel Kimmel, Guardian of the minor children of John Graham, dec'd.

The account of Mary Fream, late Mary Graham, Administratrix &c., of John Graham, dec'd.

The account of Mary Fream, Executrix &c., of Smiley Fream, dec'd, as far as he was associated with her in the Administration de bonis non of John Graham, dec'd.

The account of George Meese, Administrator of Killian Kountz, dec'd.

The account of Casper Loechel, Administrator of Conrad Werner, dec'd.

The account of Chauncey F. Stoner and Jacob Stoner, Executors, &c., of Isaac Stoner, dec'd.

WM. H. PICKING, Register.

August 3, 1847.

"Pro Bono Publico."

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fendition Boni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by way of public outcry, at the public square in the borough of Somerset, on Friday, the 26th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

Plantation or tract

of land, situate in the township of Addison, Somerset county, Pa., containing 150 acres, more or less, about 110 acres clear, and about 20 acres in meadow; adjoining the National Road on the South, and lands of Andrew Mitchell, Thomas Glisson and Richard Brook, on which are erected a dwelling house one and a half story high, log barn, and stable and spring house, two apple orchards on the premises, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said John Bell, at the suit of Peter A. Beachy.

Plantation or tract

of land, situate in the township of Addison, Somerset county, Pa., containing 1 acre, more or less, adjoining a lot of Samuel Kimmel on the north and west, a lot of Jacob Hatmaker on the south, alley on the east, on which are erected a two story dwelling house and stable, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said Joseph Pisel, at the suit of George A. Clarke & Mary Graham, trading under the firm of George A. Clarke & Co.

Plantation or tract

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,
TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1848.
GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
HON. ANDREW STEWART.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

County Meeting.

The Democratic Antimasons & Whigs of Somerset County are requested to meet in the Court House in Somerset on Tuesday evening of Court week, (August 31st) to respond to the nominations made by the County Convention, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to insure the triumph of their principles and the election of their candidates at the approaching election.

By order of the
COUNTY COMMITTEE.

THE CALL.

We invite attention to the call of the Whig and Antimasonic County Committee for a meeting at the Court House, on Tuesday of the ensuing Court week.

It is time that the Whigs and Antimasons of this county bestir themselves and prepare for the election which is rapidly approaching, and we are therefore pleased to see the County Committee move in the matter. Locofocoism, though apparently resting on its oars, is nevertheless alive to the importance of bringing out its forces with a view of giving old Shunk as strong a vote as it possibly can, and hence it is not to be presumed that the election in this county will be suffered to go by default, as appearances at present would seem indicate. Its plans will probably be developed ere long, and it is a duty which the Whigs and Antimasons owe to themselves and their cause to be prepared for whatever "tricks" their opponents may attempt to play off. Hence the policy of holding a county meeting, both to give an expression of sentiment and to provide for a more complete organization, so that there may no diversions be made from our ranks.

THE PROSPECT OF PEACE.

Our latest intelligence from Mexico is no more definite in regard to the prospect of peace than were the accounts previously received. One report has it that commissioners were appointed by the Mexican Government to enter into negotiations with Mr. Trist, but this needs confirmation before it can be relied on, and it will be seen by some extracts in another part of this paper that the New Orleans editors seem to doubt its correctness. Neither have we anything certain in regard to the movements of General Scott. At last accounts he was waiting for reinforcements to enable him to make a successful attack upon the City of Mexico, and in case he received them at the time expected and the Mexican Government should have declined negotiations, it is possible that by this time he has established his headquarters in the "Halls of the Montezumas." In any event, we may expect shortly to receive intelligence of a more definite character than that which is in our possession. Gen. Taylor, it would seem from all the information that has been received from his line of operations, is destitute of such means as are indispensable to the further prosecution of the war in that direction, though it is said he will soon receive an acquisition of forces.

REGULAR TICKETS.

It is the practice in nearly all the counties of the State for each political party to present a regular county ticket; and it is in this way alone, that the strength of parties can be fairly tested. The Locofoco party understand this matter perfectly well, and in every county where they are in the majority or where parties are pretty equally balanced, they form their tickets regularly every year. It is only in some of those counties where they are in a hopeless minority, as in Somerset, for instance, that they do not follow up the practice and talk much and learnedly about the right of every man "running on his own hook," and of the "unfairness of making nominations." Their object, however, is too apparent to be mistaken. They expect to create a division in the ranks of the Whig and Antimasonic party, and then elect Locofocos. But we opine they'll find very few persons, if any, that are "green" enough to be caught in such a trap.

The editor of the Portsmouth (Ohio) Tribune, who was captain of a company in the 1st Ohio regiment, speaking of General Taylor's letter to the Cincinnati Signal, says:—

"It is an established fact that General Taylor is a Whig, out and out; and certainly his friends would not (or should not at least) object to receiving a little assistance from the Locofocos in placing him at the head of our Government."

FROM THE N. O. DAILY NATIONAL.
Important Withheld Correspondence.

RELATING TO THE CAUSES THAT LED TO THE WAR.

The Whigs, throughout this Mexican War, have contended that it might have been honorably avoided. They have never believed that our relations with Mexico were as critical as they were with England on the Oregon question. It has been charged upon the Administration, that it made the war for political purposes, under the impression that a single battle would awe the Mexicans into submission, procure an immense acquisition of Territory, and that hostilities would last a few weeks, then be ended in a blaze of glory. Matters have turned out differently, and the Administration that would not consult Congress about beginning the war, has evidently got to do it, about ending it. The people, sober minded and patriotic, are beginning to enquire into particulars, and show a disposition, now that the novelty of the war has passed away, to learn who is responsible for its commencement, and also if it is found that it was unnecessary, to punish the triflers with the Constitution.

We venture to assert, that the war was unnecessary, even to accomplish the most grasping views of the Administration, relative to Mexican territory. Why it was begun, will be shown in due time. To come at the facts, we propose the following questions to Mr. Buchanan, which we wish he would answer affirmatively or negatively. The Union should attend to our questions, as there is not more behind them, than the Union can know, if it will examine all the papers of the Secretary of State, relative to our relations with Mexico, received at Washington just before the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, 1846.

Serious Questions for Mr. Buchanan to Answer.

1st. Were you not, as well as Mr. Polk, informed by letters that if General Taylor moved his forces and took a position opposite Matamoros, that a collision would take place, and were not these letters from such a source; as you could not and did not (as subsequent events prove) discredit them? HAVE YOU NOT THESE LETTERS ON FILE AMONG THE PRIVATE PAPERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE? and did you not refuse last winter to give copies of them?

2d. Were you not shown the correspondence of Gen. Arista with a gentleman of high standing in the United States, one who had filled an important diplomatic office in Mexico, in which General Arista stated that the Government of the United States could get by treaty or purchase to the line of the Rio Grande?

3d. Were you not shown a note of Gen. Arista's in which he stated that if the Government of the United States acquired title by purchase or treaty to the Rio Grande, that the provinces of Tamaulipas, St. Leon, and Zacatecas, would unite themselves with Texas, and come into the confederacy of the United States? Is not the letter alluded to above, on file in your department?

4th. Were you not informed by an express direct from the camp of General Arista, that the Government of Mexico would receive a Commissioner to settle the boundary question, but would not receive a Minister, and was not Mr. Sidel sent off on his useless errand after you received the express from Arista's camp? Have you not got the letter sent by that express in your possession, and others, subsequently written, by the same hand from New Orleans?

5th. Did you not have several private interviews in Washington, with the gentleman who sent the express from Arista's camp, in which you thanked him in behalf of the United States, for the services he had rendered the government, and did you not, as well as Mr. Polk, entirely approve of his views? and did you not endeavor to detain him in Washington, to avail yourself of his presence and information?

6th. Did you not, at a Cabinet Council, lay before the members the whole correspondence, and did you not concur with Hon. R. J. Walker, and other members (the Hon. John Y. Mason dissenting) THAT THE TIME FOR AGGRESSIVE MEASURES on the part of the United States had arrived; and did not the Hon. R. J. Walker, at that meeting, PROPOSE A PLAN TO SUBJUGATE MEXICO WITH A STANDING ARMY OF 5,000 MEN?

7th. Have you not been urged by men in and out of power, to produce the letters alluded to above, to relieve you of the charge of acting with duplicity towards Mr. Polk, and of pretending ignorance of the facts contained in the correspondence we have called for?

The visit of President Polk to New York, says the Tribune, bled the municipal treasury to the tune of four thousand dollars! The bills of the Astor House were \$1,250. This is paying pretty dear for the whistle.

A merchant recently disappeared in N. Orleans; and what is singular, \$30,000 of borrowed money disappeared at the same time! The coincidence is set down as VERY remarkable!

We see it stated, that General Taylor, will write no more letters or answers to inquiries relative to his opinions upon particular subjects of State policy.

BENEFITS OF WHIG LEGISLATION.

IMPORTANT TO TAXPAYERS.

The Whig party is emphatically the REFORM PARTY, and whenever they have been in power in this State, have decreased the public debt, and lessened the grievous taxation inflicted upon the people by Locofoco mismanagement and extravagance. During the session of the last WHIG LEGISLATURE, which lasted only SEVENTY-ONE DAYS, a greater amount of important business was transacted, at a cost of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS LESS, than was done by the preceding Locofoco Legislature of one hundred and six days! This is a matter of great importance to the poor and industrial classes of Pennsylvania, who for years have been suffering from the extravagance and mal-administration of Federal Locofocoism, and who are now burdened with unjust and onerous LOCOFOCO TAXATION.

The election of JAMES M. POWER, Esq., the honest and efficient Whig member of the Canal Board, has also resulted beneficially to the State. Under the Argus-eye of this faithful guardian of the public interests, numerous locofoco frauds have already been detected and exposed—the system of plunder so long practised successfully by the Locofocos, arrested to a considerable extent—and thousands of dollars saved to the State, which would otherwise have gone to swell the coffers of party favorites.

We have shown the People what WHIG LEGISLATION and WHIG ECONOMY can do. All that is wanting to raise Pennsylvania from her present prostrate condition, and elevate her to a more lofty position among the Commonwealths of the Nation than she has ever yet occupied, is the ascendancy of those pure Republican principles which the Whig party have so long and nobly advocated. The last Legislature was, as we predicted it would be, a short, economical, WORKING SESSION, such as the condition of the Commonwealth and the interests of the People demanded. Repeated undignified attempts were made by the Locofoco minority to retard the progress of business and protract the session, for the purpose of affording them an opportunity of plundering the People to a still greater extent. The Whigs, however, true to the interests of the State and their constituents, indignantly frowned down all such proceedings, and moved steadily forward in the discharge of their duty, determined to despatch the business in as short a space of time, and with as little expense as possible. And the result was, that they done more business than the preceding Locofoco Legislature—adjourned thirty-six days sooner—and saved the People the sum of not less than TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Such are the beneficial results flowing from Whig Legislation and Whig economy; and if the tax-oppressed People of Pennsylvania know their own interests, they will at once abandon the Free Trade Locofoco plunder party, and rally round the Whig standard upon the ample folds of which is inscribed "ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM."

Give us a Whig Legislature, a Whig Canal Board, and a Whig Administration that will faithfully carry out Whig principles, and the bright sunshine of prosperity will soon disperse the murky clouds of Locofocoism that now darken the political horizon, threatening to break in devastating fury upon our ancient Commonwealth. Pennsylvania must be redeemed next fall—the interests of the State imperatively demand it—and it the Whigs do their whole duty, it can be done.—Penn. Int.

LEAVING A SINKING SHIP.

The Sunbury American, a locofoco paper of "credit and circulation," and, which has heretofore at all times, stood up for "regular nominations, and 'to the rack' for the party 'fodder or no fodder';" after having placed at the head of its columns, the names of SHUNK and LONGSTRECH, in obedience to its professions in that respect, has within the last two weeks hauled down "that same flag," and now goes into the political contest uncommitted. It will be recollected, that the American, during the canvass of 1844 was a bold advocate of the doctrines shadowed forth in the cabalistic characters of "Polk, Dallas and Shunk" and the Democratic tariff of '42." We have no doubt of its sincerity on that occasion; but it was humbugged or lied into the belief, that Mr. Polk was a friend to the tariff of 1842, and that he would not allow of its repeal—as many a good man was with it. It advocated the true protective policy of Pennsylvania at that time, and no doubt believed that the election of "Polk, Dallas and Shunk," would perpetuate the blessings of that tariff to Pennsylvania. It was deceived, and learned too late that it had been made the instrument of "grievous wrong." It still advocates the tariff policy of the act of 1842, and opposes the British tariff act of '46. Its influence will be felt in '42 tariff democratic wings of the "unterrified and harmonious." "Polk's near neighbor," has not been up that way this year.—Penn. Tel.

The loco focos are exulting over the unexpected income under the new Tariff. They say the revenue is "much larger than any one believed it would be." We presume Mr. Secretary Walker is somebody; and yet the revenue, for the year is over five millions below his estimates!—Alb. Journal.

If Gen. Scott fights himself into the city of Mexico and levels it to the ground, says the New Orleans National, it will be his own good arm that does it, with no obligation to the Administration, that has sent him into the enemy's country with scarcely a vanguard to a properly organized invading army.

At a recent annual meeting of the British Association for the promotion of Science, Sir Robert Inglis, the President elected, admitted that to the United States belongs the honor of having first successfully introduced the Electric Telegraph.—This is a wonderful piece of condescension in a British baronet!

Mr. King, a tavernkeeper in Monkeytown, R. I., was so badly bitten in the foot by a rattlesnake, one day last week, that he only survived 20 minutes.

DIED.

At Waterstreet, Huntingdon county, on the 31st July, of dysentery, CHARLES MOSHEIM, infant son of Wm. S. and Martha Emery, aged 1 year, less 3 days.

New Advertisements.

Strayed.

A LARGE black Cow, has a little white on her back and rump, and is heavy with calf. Any person returning her to Somerset or leaving information of this office, as to where she can be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Milford township, on the 16th day of June last, a Heifer with black sides, mixed with grey hair, a white streak over the back, and some white about the legs and belly; the left ear cut off, and a slit in the right one and is between two and three years old. The owner is desirous to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

JONATHAN SAYLOR.

August 10, 1847 St

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of John Bowman, late of Brothersvalley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers residing in said township; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the deceased, on Thursday the 16th day of September next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

CYRUS BOWMAN.

ELIAS BOWMAN.

August 10, 1847 6t Admrs

THE Great Preventive Medicine!—Though Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have achieved triumph upon triumph, in the cure of obstinate cases of disease, even after they had been entirely given up, and after all other remedies had failed, yet their power of prevention may be justly esteemed their growing glory! "Storms," it is said, "purify the air," but storms do mischief also, and are so far an evil. Were it within human power to maintain the Electrical equilibrium between the earth and air, there would be no occasion for storms, for the air would always be pure.

So of the human body. If kept free from morbid humors, the action is regular and healthy. But if those humors are allowed to accumulate, a crisis, or, in other words, a storm, will arise, which is always more or less dangerous.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are equally well calculated to prevent the storm, or to allay it when it comes. But prevention is better than cure, besides being cheaper and less troublesome.—The delay of a day in the commencement of sickness has often proved fatal, and always renders the case more difficult to manage.

Let the sickness be caused by changes of weather, high living, want of exercise, close confinement, functional derangement, or anything else, the effect upon the body is much the same—it is equally dangerous, and is removable by the same means.

Have you a cold? Let it not ripen into Consumption. Are you Dyspeptic? Beware of the hypochondria. Two Pills taken every other night on an empty stomach, for a short time, will, in nine cases out of ten, cure the Dyspepsia, and thereby drive away the legion of "devils blue." For Headache, no medicine is superior to Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. Costiveness, that prolific mother of disease, is caused by a torpid state of the liver, which these Pills effectually cures. By striking at the root of disease, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills prevent all and cure all.—They can hardly ever be taken amiss, if used with common discretion; and we commend them to the use of those who have not yet tried them.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds; Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village & town in the state.

Agents for Somerset County.

PARKER & ANKENY, Somerset, M. A. Ross, Petersburg, Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills, G. Parker & Co. Jennerville, Michael Sipe, Somerset township, Aughinbaugh & Brubaker, Centreville Stevens & Schlag, Bakerstown, J. Shaffer Sr. & Co. Stoystown, W. Chalfant, Buckstown, Hay & Baer, Lavansville, J. C. Darrell, Smithfield.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York, and 198 Tremont Street, Boston. [May 4]

United States Newspaper Advertising and Subscription Agency.

FOR English, German and French papers. Advertisements inserted to order in the various newspapers published in the United States, at the same terms that are charged at the different offices.

Merchants' Accounts, and others collected and promptly attended to in all parts of the United States.

E. W. CARR,

Authorized Newspaper Agent, Sun Buildings, Third and Dock Streets, opposite Merchants' Exchange, or 440 North Fourth street.

Printing Inks of every description, furnished to publishers at manufacturer's prices.

N. B.—Warranted to give satisfaction.

Notice.

PROPRIETORS of Newspapers of which I have the Agency, will hereafter direct my papers "Mercantile Advertiser," and send me each number of the paper for filing. This is all important, as a reference and proof that all Advertisements are inserted as directed. And Publishers are particularly requested to send one copy of the paper to each advertiser after their advertisements are inserted. It is very important to comply with this request, as advertisers refuse to settle their accounts unless they receive a copy of the paper with the same inserted.

E. W. CARR

United States Newspaper Agency, Sun Building, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 440 North Fourth street.

Philadelphia, August 10 1847.

* Publishers who have not inserted my name as agent for their papers, will confer a favor by doing the same.

PROPOSALS

FOR putting a cupola and roof upon Gideon Meeting House at Centreville will be received by either of the subscribers. Proposals to be handed in without delay.

AARON WILL,

HENRY SHAFF,

JONAS SHULTZ,

Committee.

July 27, 1847.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's in Ellick township, Somerset county, Pa., on the 13th day of July last, an indentured apprentice to the Cabinet making business, named John M. Closskey, said runaway is between 22 and 23 years old, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, and dark complexion; had on when he left a brown frock coat; the above reward will be given to any person returning him, but no other charges paid.

AMBROSE BRIKE,

FERDINAND BRIKE

Aug 3 47-3t

BOLTING CLOTHS

TO Millers.—T. B. Kehler & Co., have just received a large and well selected lot of the old Anchor Brand BOLTING CLOTHS.

which will be sold lower than ever offered in our market. The article has been well known, having given general satisfaction heretofore. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to examine our Stock, as we obtain them direct from the agent in New York, and can sell them on better terms than have been offered in this market. Inquire of T. B. KEHLER & CO., July 27-47. Opposite Mineral Bank, Cumberland, Md.

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for Trial at August Term 1847, commencing on the 30th day and last Monday in August.

Rhees and wife	vs Phillippi
Clester's use	vs Craig
Neff's use	vs Hay's Ex'rs.
Bowers	vs McCullough
Picking	vs Alvine
Berkey	vs Knapp
Ankeny	vs Brom
Koonitz	vs Koonitz's Ad'mr.
Rowan & Baldwin	vs Miller
Reed	vs Reed
Bell et al	vs Horner
Brook's & Co's use	vs McChesney and Allen

A. J. OGLE, Proth'y.

Proth'y Office Somerset, set, July 27, 1847.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, the subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, on Saturday the 21st day of August next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Rosanna Shaffer, deceased, viz: A certain messuage, plantation, or

Tract of Land.

situated in Somerset township, one-fourth mile east of the Borough of Somerset, at the point where the Bedford & Somerset and Cumberland & Somerset Turnpike Roads intersect. Containing One hundred and forty-five Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Chorpennig, and others, about 80 Acres cleared, on which are erected a large two story Dwelling House, a one story Log Dwelling House, a large Barn, and other Buildings; there is also an excellent coal bank on the premises.

I will also sell at the same time and place the yearly Quit Rents or reservations of ground rents, on the following Lots situated in the Borough of Somerset, viz: No. 45, 55, 65, 111, 125, 132, 203, 213, 239, 249, and 159.

TERMS—one third in hand and the remainder in three equal annual payments without interest, payments to be secured by Judgment Bonds.

JOHN O. KIMMEL,

July 6-47-4t.

Trustee.

BLANK DEEDS.

A Lot of Blank Deeds just printed, on fine white paper, and now for sale at this office.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of Armstrong & Hume, in the Foundry Business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,

JAMES M. HUME.

June 28, 1847.

N. B. The business will be carried on hereafter by Armstrong & Co., who hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

July 20-47-5t

IMPORTANT.

IT is necessary that my books should be speedily closed. Those indebted to me for subscription, job work or advertising, are therefore respectfully, yet earnestly requested to call and either pay their accounts, or give their obligations for what they severally owe. My books will be kept at the "Herald" office until during the ensuing Court week, after which they will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace. It is hoped that all those interested will attend to this notice, and by so doing save costs.

JONATHAN ROW.

IN the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Dull, for the benefit of his creditors, in the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa;

And now to wit, 3d May, 1847. The petition of Peter Dull was presented to the Court, setting forth that Jacob Knable, Jr., who had been appointed assignee of John Dull, and took upon himself the execution of the trust, has lately died without having made a final settlement and distribution to, and among the creditors of John Dull as by the aforesaid Deed of Trust was intended—therefore praying the Court to appoint some suitable person in his stead to take charge of the effects which were in the hands of Jacob Knable, Jr. and to execute the trust in pursuance of said deed of assignment, and according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

Whereupon the Court affix Monday the 30th day of August next, for the hearing in the matter.

A. J. OGLE, Proth'y.

June 23-1847.

TO ALL PERSONS WHO KNOW THEMSELVES indebted for FEES and TAXES on suits brought or judgments entered during my term of office as Prothonotary. Stern necessity will compel me, however reluctant I may be after the 10th day of September next, to enforce the collection of all fees &c., that are not settled by cash or note before that time. I cannot longer consent to pay interest on moneys advanced for Taxes. Bills will be ready for all at next Court, which I trust will be attended to.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON.

July 13-1847-4m.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS! GORDON & MITCHELL. Shop one door west of J. Neff's Tavern, and nearly opposite S. Kurtz's Drug Store, Main Street, Somerset, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country, that they intend to carry on the

Chair Making Business, at their old stand, where they will constantly keep on hand and will make to order

Common, Fancy, & Tippecanoe CHAIRS.

Settees & Boston Rocking Chairs, which they will sell very low for cash or exchange for lumber or approved country produce.

GEORGE L. GORDON, C. F. MITCHELL.

June 15-47

Assignee's Sale.

THE undersigned will offer for sale by way of public outcry at the house of Lewis Spangler, in Shanksville, on Saturday the 14th day of August next, the following real estate, viz:

A piece or parcel of land lying in Stonycreek township, Somerset County, Pa., about one mile east of Shanksville, containing

TEN ACRES, more or less, the whole of which is cleared, with a two story dwelling house, cabin barn, and other buildings thereon erected.

This property is situated in a fine section of country, and to a person wishing to locate himself in this county holds out strong inducements to purchase it. It would be an excellent situation for a mechanic, and any one desirous of procuring himself a small property would do well to examine it.

TERMS—will be made known on day of sale, by

ALEXANDER HUNTER,

July 6-47. Assignee of Geo. Brandt,

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

This paper is published every Tuesday, at \$2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. If not paid within the year, \$2.50 will invariably be charged. No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrears are paid off. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at \$1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion longer ones in proportion.

FROM THE AURORA.

RECIPES FOR THE LADIES.

Mr. Editor:—For the benefit of your female readers, I send you for insertion a list of valuable recipes for making Cake, Pudding, &c. I have tried them repeatedly, and you may rely on their merit. They are good, in the strictest sense of the term.

Plain Pound Cake.—Cream, 1 pound of butter, and work it well with the hands in one pound of sugar till quite smooth, ten eggs, leaving out three of the yolks, one pound of flour and a small quantity of Jamaica spirits.

Sponge Cake.—One pound white sugar, half a pound flour, nine eggs, essence of lemon, flour-not to be added until the oven is ready, and bake quickly.

Cup Cake.—Five cups flour, three sugar, two of butter and five eggs, one teaspoonful salaratus, cup of cream, and a small quantity of caraway seed.

Jumbles.—Three quarters of a pound of butter, one pound of sugar, five eggs and flour sufficient to roll them out, fried.

Ginger Nuts.—Seven pounds flour, one and three fourths pounds butter, the same of sugar, quart of molasses, four ounces ginger, one nutmeg, small quantity of cinnamon and black pepper, and four ounces of pearlash dissolved in wine or sour cream.

Cookies.—Five cups flour, two of sugar, one and a half of butter, one teaspoonful full of sour cream, one teaspoonful of pearlash and four eggs.

Apple Jelly.—Put ten large apples in two quarts of water, boil them until the water is reduced to one quart, strain the syrup thus left, and to one pint add one pound loaf sugar, then boil it until it becomes a jelly, oil of lemon gives it a good flavor.

Soft Gingerbread.—One pound sugar, one pound butter, one pint molasses and six eggs and to be made stiff as a pound cake.

Superior Johnny Cake.—One quart milk, three eggs, one teaspoonful salaratus, one teaspoonful wheat flour, Indian meal sufficient to make a thick batter, baked quickly in pans. Addition of wheat flour is a great improvement.

Soft Waffles.—Two pounds flour, half pound butter, one quart rich milk and ten eggs well beaten. You may add a handful of Indian meal if you prefer it, and one pint of milk.

Apple Custard.—Grate twelve apples beat five eggs well, one cup sugar, one quart milk, one nutmeg, and cinnamon, baked in shells of pastry, browned before putting in the custard, very good cold.

Indian Pudding.—One pound beef suet cut up fine, one pint molasses, one half pound butter, one pint of milk, four eggs, nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves and lemon peel, handful of wheat flour, and cornmeal until it becomes a thick batter.

Potatoe pudding.—Boil two pounds potatoes, mash and beat them into a smooth batter with one pint of milk, half pound sugar, three eggs well beaten. Leave out the milk and add a third pound butter, stiffen with flour and you have an excellent cake.

A few months ago I began my career as housekeeper, and were it not for these I might have exposed my ignorance of that art in which it is woman's province to excel. All I have to say in their behalf is, try them ladies, and judge for yourselves.

A NEW HOUSEKEEPER.

ATTACK BY A BEAR.—On Thursday, the 24th instant, a young man named Keating, belonging to the township of Fitzroy, was attacked by a large she-bear and mutilated in such a dreadful manner by the ferocious beast that it is reported he has since died of his wounds. It appears that the young man met with the bear in the woods, accompanied by her cubs; but we have not learned whether he interfered with the animal in any way or not. When chased by the savage beast he climbed a tree, into which the bear followed him, and inflicted dangerous wounds on the foot, thigh, and abdomen which later was severely torn. At length, from loss of blood, he became faint and fell from the tree to the ground; when the bear also jumped down and walked away with her cubs without renewing the attack. Although it is not very common for the bear to attack man, yet we have known several instances of their having done so, before and after being fired at; when the parties, on such occasions, narrowly escaped with their lives.—*Ottawa (Canada) Advocate.*

PROBABLE DISCOVERY OF THE HISTORY

OF A FORMER RACE.—The lower Sandusky (Ohio) Democrat states that, about two miles from that village, on land known as the "Kerr tract," there is an ancient mound, circular at the base, about 30 feet in diameter, rising oval to a point, which is surmounted by an oaken stump probably originally two feet in diameter, which is almost totally decayed from age. A few days since, some boys dug into the mound; and nearly under the stump, at the depth of three feet, a skeleton was found, much decayed, but portions of it in a fair degree of preservation. Near the head were found two stone hatchets, an arrowhead, a stone pipe, and—far more singular—a lot of plates, apparently singular, which are covered with lines and hieroglyphics of different and beautiful colors. The colors and workmanship betoken a more advanced and entirely different state of arts than has been heretofore discovered in the remains of Indian tribes. Some of these plates were destroyed, but there are fifteen preserved. They are circular, oval in shape, and about seven inches by ten in size. A pipe-bowl, beautifully finished from stone, was also found, the bowl of which is nearly round, rises from a base, on the bottom of which are the figures of "1461." Measures have been taken under the supervision of some intelligent citizens, farther to explore this singular mound. There is little doubt that these plates contain the history of some former race that has inhabited this country, and further discoveries will be awaited with impatience.

A WINTER AT SPITZBERGEN.—The interior of Spitzbergen has never been habitable. Last October a party set out from Archangel for this destination. It was composed of fifteen gentlemen, of sound constitutions, accustomed to cold, and excellent hunters. They established themselves in the small island of Barents, part of the northern group, where no man yet had resided and which was only frequented by the more valuable of the animals of the country. In a short time, however six of them, in spite of their precautions and hardy constitutions, died from the intense cold. The remaining nine lately arrived at Archangel with much booty, but not till they had experienced the most intense suffering from various causes, the absence of daylight being one of the principal.

Rebellion in California.—The Washington correspondent of the New York "Journal of Commerce" writes that there is a letter in Washington received by the Western mail, with the startling intelligence that the Mormon regiment and Mormon settlers, in California, have risen and rebelled against the American Government, as established there, taken possession of the country, and established an independent government of their own. There may be some foundation in the rumor. The Mormons, prior to the origin of the Mexican war, had designed to establish an empire in California, and taken some steps towards the enterprise.

"Miss Brown, I have been to learn how to tell fortunes," said a young fellow to a brisk brunette. "Just let me have your hand if you please." "Ja, Mr. White, how sudden you are! Well go ask my father." Amiable simplicity!

It is reported that a boy in Vermont grows so fast that his clothes are too short before they are put on, and he has lately grown three inches during the crown of his hat.

"May I B 1 of the lovers of U," as the Miss of 6 teen said 2 a 10 der 4 leg of mutton B 4 she 8 a piece of it.

TO TEACHERS.

THE School Directors of Somerset Borough are desirous to employ three persons as teachers of Common Schools in said borough. The schools to commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1847.

By order of the Board of Directors, J. A. OGLE, Sec.

Journeyman Blacksmith

WANTED.

THE subscriber, residing in Lavansville, Somerset township, wishes to employ a Journeyman Blacksmith, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Any one who is a good workman and desirous of engaging, will please make application soon. JOHN THOMPSON.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, Essences, Patent Medicines; Paints, Dyes, Oils, Varnishes, Painter's Brushes, &c., &c.

—ALSO—Confectionaries, Notions, &c.; a fresh supply on hand, and for sale VERY CHEAP at the Drug Store of

WM. McCREERY, Somerset, Pa.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary, on the estate of Adam Brandt, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the deceased, on Saturday the 7th day of August next, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated. JACOB BRANDT, JOSIAH BRANDT, Executors.

NOTICE.

LEFT the subscriber, residing in Turkeyfoot township, on the 4th of July last, an indebted servant named William Vought. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting him on my account. DAVID HINEBAUGH. August 3, 1847-3c.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John McCarty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery; also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the last Monday of August next, (30th day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1847.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH Sheriff.

'Gen. Taylor never surrenders.'

PINE MILL MANUFACTORY, one half mile East of Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa., near the great Philadelphia and Pittsburg Turnpike Road.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have entered into partnership in the **Woolen Manufacturing Business**, and having received new

POWER LOOMS

and **CARDING MACHINES** from the East, of the most approved and latest fashion; and all other machinery new and in prime order, they are ready and anxious to accommodate customers in every branch of manufacturing; from

WOOL CARDING

and Felling to manufacturing Sattinets, Cloths, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Carpeting, &c., &c., according to order, in a workmanlike manner.

And at 20 per cent lower than usual for manufacturing, without delay or disappointment. Having in their employ the most skillful workmen that can be procured, they feel confident of rendering entire satisfaction.

S. KIMMEL, D. KOONTZ,

Pine Mills, April 27, 1847. P. S. All kinds of domestic goods and an extensive assortment of merchandise received lately from the East to be had at S. Kimmel's Store at the Mills very low in exchange for wool, Flaxseed or other approved produce. S. K.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS

AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfeeling nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians, will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,

PARTICULARLY TO

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment. No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D. J. S. KUHN, M. D.

R. L. STEWART.

Attorney at Law, Somerset, Pa. OFFICE OF F. M. KIMMEL, Esq., on Main Cross street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book account are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. JAMES H. BENFORD. Somerset, March 30, 1847.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY. March 2, 1847—1y

Somerset County, ss.

At an adjourned Orphans' Court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, President and George Chorpenning and John McCarty Associate Judges of the same court, John Shirer presented his petition to the said Judges, stating:

That Peter Shirer, Sen'r. late of the town of Salisbury, in said county, died intestate, leaving the following heirs and legal representatives. 1. The issue of Margaret Shirer, now deceased, who was intermarried with Adam Shultz, and left issue 1. Peter Shultz, 2. Eliza Shultz, intermarried with John Royer, 3. the issue of Lydia Shultz now dec'd. who was intermarried with Charles Wagner and left issue Ann Maria, Matilda, Rachel and Elizabeth all minors, (under the Guardianship of Elijah Wagner), 4th, Judith Shultz intermarried with Casper Werner; 2. Salome Shirer, intermarried with Peter Haldeman, 3. John Shirer, your petitioner. 4. the issue of Polly Shirer, now deceased, who was intermarried with William Pence, Peggy Anne, intermarried with John Snider, Elizabeth, Bernard and Sevilla Pence, the three latter being minors, of whom Elijah Wagner is Guardian ad LITEM. 5. Peter Shirer. 6. Lydia Shirer, intermarried with Michael Kimmel. 7. Elizabeth Shirer intermarried with Samuel Engle. That the said Peter Shirer died, seized in his demesne as of fee of and in the following real estate.

No 1 A Lot numbered 52 on the plot of the town of Salisbury, with a dwelling house, out houses and stabling thereon erected, and lots numbered 21, 7 and 8, respectively, situated adjoining and in the rear of number 32.

No 2 A lot numbered 26 on the plot aforesaid.

No 3 A lot of ground containing five acres and a hundred and seven perches, adjoining and south of the lots aforesaid.

No 4 A lot of ground, containing about twenty seven acres, adjoining lands of Peter Livengood, and situated on the east of the main road leading from Salisbury to Myers' Mills.

No 5 A lot of ground containing 22 acres and one hundred perches, adjoining lands of Peter Livengood, John Shirer, Henry Brewer and others.

No 6 A lot of ground containing 20 acres and sixty three perches adjoining lands of William Gloffely, Michael Dively's heirs and others, with the appurtenances, and therefore praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition or valuation of the premises according to Law. We therefore command you, that taking with you, twelve free honest and lawful men of your bailiwick you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there by their oaths or solemn affirmations, that you make partition thereof, to and among the widow and children of the said intestate in such manner and in such proportions as by the law of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to and spoiling of the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof, as aforesaid, that then you shall value and appraise the same according to law. And further, that you cause the said inquest to inquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate with the appurtenances will conveniently accommodate more than one of the children of the said intestate; and if so, how many of the said children it will conveniently accommodate; that due notice of the time of making such partition or valuation be given to all the parties interested, and that you make return of your proceedings herein to the next General Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven. And have you then there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, at Somerset, the 10th day of May A. D. 1847.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE persons in the above writ of partition named will take notice that I will hold an Inquest upon the real estate of Peter Shirer, deceased, as in the said writ mentioned, on Friday the 13th day of August next, at the late dwelling house of said deceased, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

May 25, 1846.

CUBA SEGAR.

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars, to be had at McCREERY'S, may 4

DANIEL KAUTZ, C. P. KAUTZ

HATS!! HATS!!

Daniel Kautz & Son, RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they continue to keep on hand at their Hatting establishment, in Berlin, opposite the store of S. Philson, Esq., all descriptions of HATS, which they will dispose of on the most accommodating terms for cash, wool, or other approved country produce. June 15

FOR THE HAIR.

JAYNE'S Hair Tonic, for sale at the Drug Store of S. KURTZ. may 11

Somerset County, ss.

At an adjourned Orphans' Court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court confirm the Inquisition on the estate of John D. Reese, dec'd. and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd. to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, A. D. 1847.

Wm. H. PICKING, Clerk.

ORANGES & LEMON.

Boxes, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of WM. McCREERY. may 4

Somerset County, ss.

At an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of May 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gaither, the court confirm the Inquisition on the estate of George Hartzell, dec'd. and grant a rule on the widow, heirs and legal representative of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, 1847.

Wm. H. PICKING, clerk.

WATER CRACKERS.

1 Bbl. Water Crackers, Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of WM. McCREERY. may 4

ALSO, 1 Bbl. Sugar Crackers.

Somerset County, ss.

At an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Kimmel, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, dec'd., to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said John Graham, dec'd. should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, 1847.

Wm. H. PICKING, clerk.

FOR CONSUMPTION.

DR. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. ALSO, Houck's and Swaine's Panacea, to be had at may 11 S. KURTZ'S.

Somerset County, ss.

At an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the Court granted a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September A. D. 1847, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said Mathew Pinkerton, deceased, should not be sold.

Extract from the record of said Court certified this 10th day of May 1847.

Wm. H. PICKING, Clerk.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!

THE subscriber, having purchased from John L. Snyder, his stock of Drugs and Medicines, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a good supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes, Varnishes, Oils, Essences, Patent Medicines, Painter's Brushes, &c., all of which he will sell very cheap for Cash.

May 11, 47. SAMUEL KURTZ.

A VERY superior article of Chewing

Tobacco.—Also, Congress Plug— for sale at the Drug Store of WM. McCREERY. may 4

PILLS of all kinds: Wilson's Pills,

which can confidently be recommended for the sick head ache, Smith's Sugar Coated Pills. For sale by may 11 S. KURTZ.

JOB PRINTING.

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Dr. W. S. Harrah.

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Centreville and vicinity. His office is at the White Hall Inn, (Joseph Pile's,) where at all times he may be found, unless absent on professional business. June 8

NOTICE.

THE Pamphlet Laws, passed at the last Session of the Legislature have been received and are ready for distribution to those entitled to have them. A. J. OGLE, Prot'y.

Prothonotary's office, June 22, 1847.

Somerset County, ss.

At an adjourned Orphans' Court, held at Somerset in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and shew cause if any they have why the real estate of said Michael Sanner, deceased, should not be sold.

Wm. H. PICKING, Clerk.

June 1, 1847.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

OF WILD CHERRY.

A compound Balsamic preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—the best remedy known to the world for the cure of Coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint and first stages of consumption.

We will not assert that this Balsam will cure Consumption in its very worst form, but it has cured many after all other means of relief had been tried in vain. And why not? It seems that WILD CHERRY was designed by Nature to be our PANACEA for the ravaging disease of this cold latitude. Let not the despairing invalid waste his money and lose time, to him so all important, in experimenting with the trashy nostrums of the day, but use at once a medicine that will cure, if a cure be possible—a medicine that science approves, and many years of experience has demonstrated that it always relieves.

"There is no such thing as fail" in the history of this wonderful BALSAM. Evidence the most convincing, evidence that no one could doubt, fully establishes this fact. For the sake of brevity we select the following from thousands.

Isaac Platt Esq., Editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, one of the most influential Journals in the state of New York, states, under the authority of his own name, that a young lady, a relative of his, of very delicate constitution was attacked in February, 1842, with severe cold, which immediately produced spitting of blood, cough, fever, and other dangerous and alarming symptoms. Through medical treatment and care she partially recovered during the summer. But on the return of winter she was attacked more violently than at first, she became scarcely able to walk, and was troubled with cough, chills, and fever every day, and appeared to be going rapidly with Consumption; at this time, when there was no sign of improvement, Mr. Platt procured a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which she took, and it seemingly restored her. She got a second, and before it was half taken she was restored to perfect health, which she has enjoyed to the present time, without the slightest symptoms of her former disease.

The following we have just received from Messrs. Fall, McCracken & Co. agents for the sale of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at Lancaster, Ohio.

To the Public.—I feel it my duty as an act of kindness to the afflicted, to inform them what Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has done for my daughter.—There is many a parent who has given up a beloved daughter or son, as a prey to that fell destroyer consumption. They have, as I have done, tried all the most skillful and eminent physicians within their knowledge, and all of the most popular remedies that seemed to hold out some hope for a continuance of life, without getting any relief. To all such who, like me, have been seeking with trembling hope for some remedy of real efficiency, I would say, seek no farther but try at once Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. My daughter Sarah Jane, aged 17 years, whose life for months had been despaired of, and was supposed a sure prey to consumption, has been cured; restored to perfect health; and that too by using five bottles of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

JONATHAN COUL